Introduction to Human Exposure

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EPA's Air Toxics Activities

- Will reduce air pollution emissions, which
- Will improve ambient air conditions, which
- Will reduce exposures, which
- Will ultimately improve human health.

Background Concepts

- Exposure is **not** ambient air concentrations
- Exposure is contact of an individual with a pollutant for specific time durations
- Individuals exhibit health outcomes based on their exposure

Background Concepts

- For exposure to occur
 - ✓ Individual must be present
 - Come in contact with contaminated media,
 - Have pollutant transferred from media to the exposure boundary

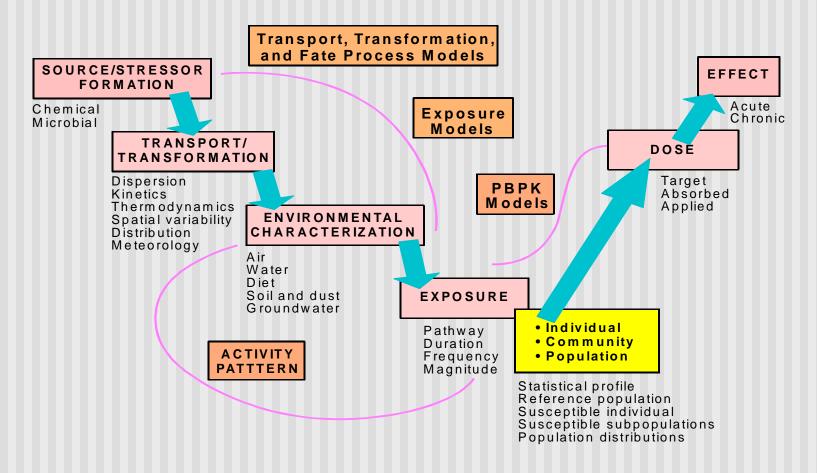
More Definitions

- Aggregate Exposure: exposure to a single stressor across all routes and pathways from all sources
- Cumulative Exposure: aggregate exposure to multiple stressors
- Absorbed Dose: stressor concentration that crosses the body barrier
- Target Dose: stressor concentration at the site of effect
- Biomarker: stressor or metabolite in a biological fluid
 Office of Research and Developed

Goal for Exposure Research

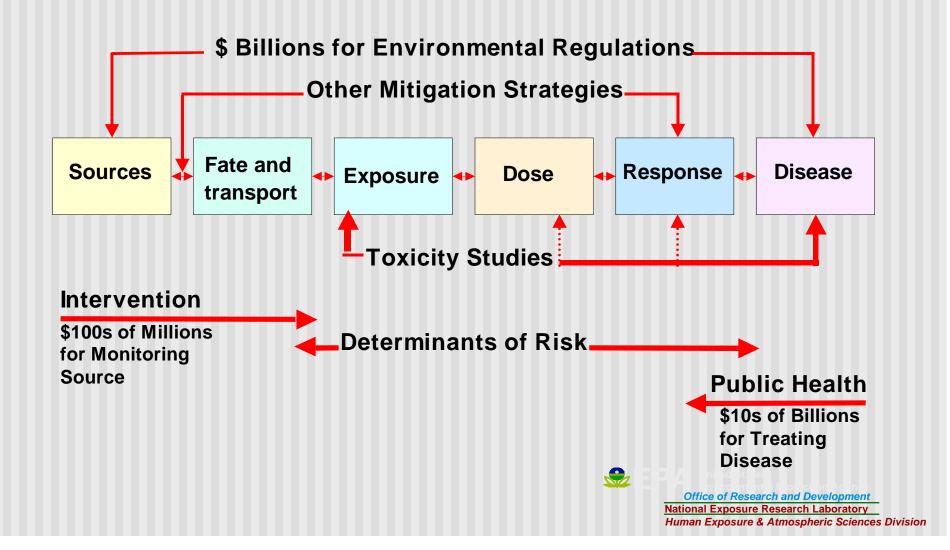
- Develop the methods, data and models that will allow us to
 - Evaluate the relationship between ambient concentrations and exposure
 - Identify the process and factors that effect this relationship
 - Quantify these factors
 - Estimate distributions of exposure and dose

Scientific Elements of Exposure





Environmental Health Paradigm



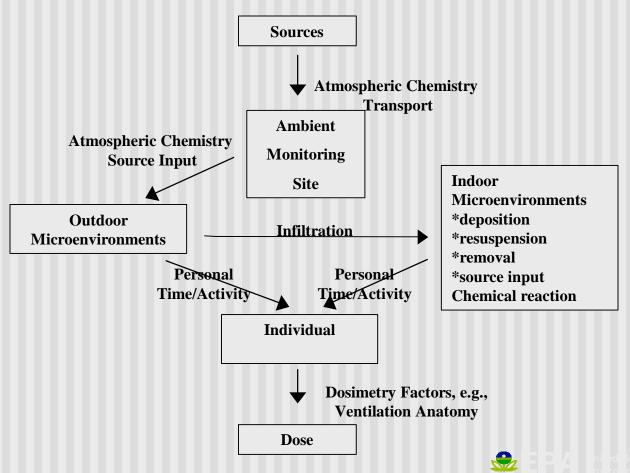
Major Scientific Questions

- Has exposure occurred?
- - General population, susceptibles, high end exposures
- - Intensity, duration, frequency, route, timing
- What can we do to reduce the exposure?
 - ✓ Source, route and pathway

Key Elements of ORD's Human Exposure Research

- Develop models, measurements, and methods for estimating exposure and dose
- Distributions and high-end
- General population and susceptibles
- Aggregate -- all sources, all routes and pathways for one chemical
- Cumulative -- aggregate for mixtures
- Address greatest uncertainty/greatest risk

Schematic for Inhalation Exposure



Fundamental Information for Exposure Characterization

- Fate and transport from ambient to microenvironments
- Sources Identify and characterize ambient and microenvironmental
- Microenviromental media concentrations
- Times spent in Microenvironments
- Transfer Mechanisms
- Quantitation of activities that are responsible for transfer

Iterative Approach for Exposure Characterization

- Measurement assessments directly measure individual contact with the chemical in the exposure media over time.
- ✓ Modeling assessments uses models and a series exposure factors (i.e., contact duration, contact frequency,) to estimate exposure. Actual measurement data or default assumptions are used.

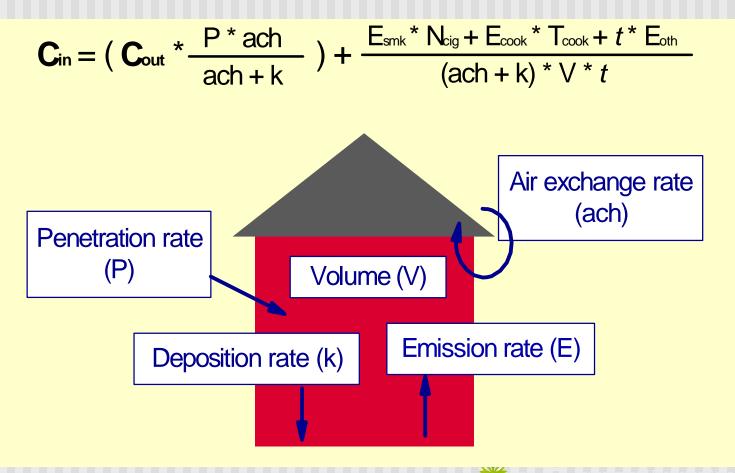
Modeling Assessments

Exposure Models – sum of exposure in all micro environments

$$E ? ? E_j ? \frac{1}{T}?? \overline{C}_j t_j?$$



Micrenvironmental Models



NERL Exposure Monitoring Approach

- Measure air concentrations
 - Ambient
 - Outdoors
 - Indoors
 - Personal
- Collect data on personal activities and locations, house characteristics, indoor/personal sources
- Characterize the relationships attenuation factors, penetration factors
- Evaluate the factors that influence these relationships

Results of Measurement Studies

Distributions

Air concentrations, air exchange rates, time and activity data, sources, source usage, HVAC operation, building type, building operation

Estimates

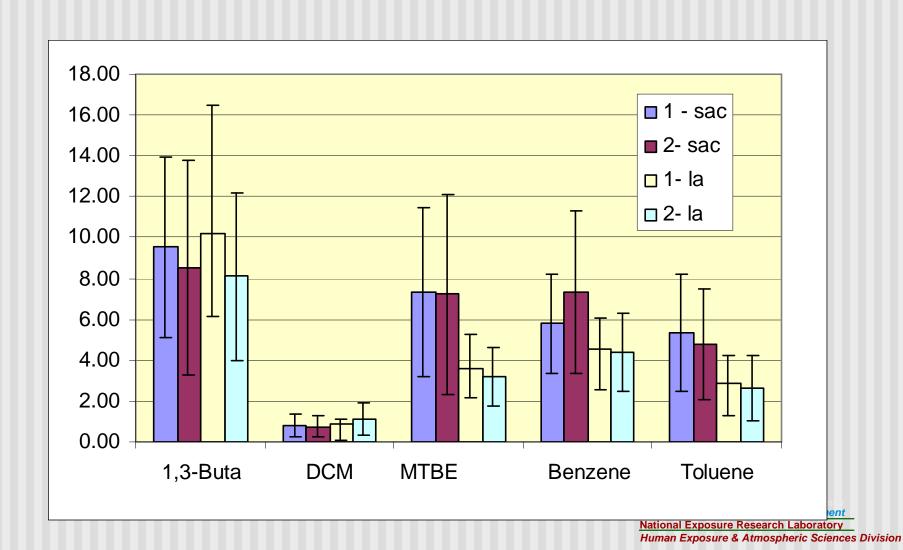
- Penetration rates, decay rates, emission rates, attenuation factors
- Databases



A Trip Down Memory Lane

- Large Building Studies
- Emissions Testing
- CARB Studies
- **RIOPA**
- Commuter Studies

Ratio of Inside Car to Ambient



What's Next?

- Study in Tampa
- Combined Resources from air toxics, asthma, and PM
- Evaluate source to health effects

Scientific Elements of Exposure

